NOTE XV.

A NEW SPECIES OF RHYNCHOPHORUS

DESCRIBED BY

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Rhynchophorus Swierstrae, n. sp. ♂.

Length (without rostrum) 41 mm., that of the rostrum 11 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 17 mm.

Pronotum and elytra dull brown, the former narrowly margined with black and provided on the middle of the disk with an elongate ovate black patch which is divided in a longitudinal direction by a brown stripe; the elytra likewise are narrowly margined with black, which colour widens out on the shoulders and just behind the middle of the lateral margin; the scutellum and a narrow edge along the suture black; the pygidium dull black, fringed at the tip with fulvous hairs; the head, rostrum and antennae as well as the under surface, glossy black; the rostrum above with a brown spot at the extreme base, and the basal abdominal segment with a brown spot at the sides; the legs are glossy; the coxae, trochanters and tarsi are black; the femora and tibiae ferruginous, black at base and tip and along the under surface, which is moreover densely fringed with fulvous hairs, which are short on the posterior femora.

The rostrum is slightly waved on the under surface, strongly so on the upper surface which makes it thinnest about the middle; it has strong punctures in front of the usual interocular pit, then it becomes strongly scabrous;

this scabrous portion bears some very short and stiff bristles and some black granulations which, towards the end of the rostrum, are arranged in two convergent rows and are placed on a strongly raised compressed ridge ending a little before the apex of the rostrum in an obtusely pointed tooth which slopes towards the extreme tip; a faint furrow is to be seen at about the middle of the sides. The club of the antennae is much less transverse than it is in the male of *Rh. serrirostris* Fabr.

The pronotum is more strongly convex than in *serrirostris*; the sides are regularly rounded, slightly narrowing towards the constricted front-portion; the basal lobe is more deeply sinuated and its median portion distinctly more prolonged backwards. The scutellum is elongate lanceolate.

The elytra are more elongate and more narrowing towards the end than in *serrirostris*, in other respects they are similar. The pygidium is triangular with rounded tip, and it is covered with distinct punctures which are not very close together.

The undersurface is laterally covered with very minute granulations which are placed close together but become sparser and sparser on the abdomen; the deflexed lateral margins of the apical ventral segment are strongly punctured, and fringed at the end; the apex itself truncate in a sinuate manner and provided with a strong and dense punctuation; along the middle the under surface is smooth showing only a few punctures; the metasternum and basal ventral segment have a shallow furrow along the middle.

The legs are distantly punctured, the femora notched on the under surface near to the tip, the under surface of the anterior femora moreover provided on the inside with a compressed ridge which is delicately rugose; the tibiae are slightly dilated on the under surface near to the base which is caused by a ridge which has a thickened margin. The tarsi are spongious beneath.

Hab. Ambarawa: East Java (Bernelot Moens). — A single male specimen in the Leyden Museum.

I have dedicated this species, which belongs to Chevrolat's genus *Omotemnus* [1]), to the late K. N. Swierstra, the well-kwown Conservator of the Entomological Collections of the Zoological Garden at Amsterdam, who died on April 18th, aged 50 years.

Rhynchophorus Swierstrae is a narrower species than *Rh. serrirostris* but especially distinct from it by the waved and keeled rostrum, by the much less transverse antennal club, by the more convex pronotum and its otherwise shaped basal lobe, by the keeled anterior femora, etc.

Leyden Museum, May 1891.

1) Annales de la Société entomologique de France. 1882. p. 559.